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had it been compressed one half, and published in a less expensive form; and still more so, had more caution been observed in copying the notices of new minerals and localities.

- 5.—*Antiquarian Researches, comprising a History of the Indian Wars in the Country bordering on Connecticut River and Parts adjacent, and other interesting Events, from the first Landing of the Pilgrims, to the Conquest of Canada, in 1760; with Notices of Indian Depredations in the neighbouring Country, and of the first Planting and Progress of the Settlements in New England, New York, and Canada.* By E. HOYT, Esq. Greenfield, Mass. 1824. Ansel Phelps. 8vo. pp. 312.

So fully has the history of the Indian Wars in New England been detailed by Hubbard, Morton, Church, Prince, Mather, Hutchinson, and the historians of the several states, that few original materials are to be expected at this day, which shall throw new light on the subject. Mr Hoyt informs us, however, that he had access to several documents, which had not been published, and which contained many interesting particulars, respecting Indian warfare on the Connecticut river. The rich country along the banks of that river was early settled, and the settlements in those regions were for a long time frontier posts. Being so far separated by a wilderness from the colonies on the sea coast, they were exposed to perpetual depredations from the hostile Indians; murders were often committed, houses burnt, storehouses and provisions destroyed, and every species of annoyance was suffered, which the ingenuity and cruelty of a savage enemy could inflict. Heavy and dark were the clouds of adversity, that hung over the hardy and brave people, who marched in the van of civilization in those days of privation and peril; many were the hard fought battles in which they were engaged, and many the feats of valor performed by heroes now forgotten, whose exploits would have gained for them, on the fields of Austerlitz or Waterloo, bright and imperishable wreaths of glory.

It was the author's chief purpose to make public the substance of the unpublished documents above referred to, and as the best mode of doing it, he has composed a short history of the early settlement of New England, and of the Indian wars down to the year 1760, interweaving his original facts in their proper places. He begins with a short Introduction, in which are brought together the dates and some of the principal events of the first discoveries

and settlements in North America, comprising the voyages of the Cabots, Aubert, Verazzani, Cartier, Gilbert, Raleigh's expeditions, Chauvin's and Champlain's discoveries in Canada, accounts of the French settlements on the river St Lawrence and in Nova Scotia, of the discoveries and establishment of the Dutch at New York and on the Hudson, and of the Swedish colony on the Delaware. After an outline of these events in the introduction, the author begins his history with the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, and a brief enumeration of the causes, which induced them to seek a home in the wilderness of the western world. The narrative of Indian wars commences at a very early date, even before the pilgrims had taken up their residence on shore. They did not land in a body till the twentysecond of December, but as early as the seventh of that month, Miles Standish, the Joshua of the expedition, 'landed a party of men, and traversed the shore, while the remainder continued along the coast in the shallop, and the next day the party on the land fell into an ambuscade of the Indians, and received a sudden flight of arrows; a charge of musketry from the English instantly drove them from their cover, and they soon disappeared.' Such was the first salutation given by the pilgrims to the savages, to whose power they knew they must for a time entrust themselves, and with whom every motive of personal safety and religious principle urged them to cultivate the most amicable relations.

It is no wonder, that bloody and ceaseless wars followed; the policy of the first settlers seems to have been to intimidate the Indians with a show of their superior sagacity and strength, rather than to meet them with the olive branch of peace, and proffer the hand of friendship. How different was the conduct of William Penn, and how different the results. No doubt the Indians were quick to avenge a wrong, and quick to suspect one where none was meant; but our fathers forgot that these sons of the forest were savages, uncultivated, and undisciplined in the school of civilized life, and of christian morals; they forgot that they were themselves intruders in the land, and that the soil stained by the blood of their battles was the Indians' property, which the laws of nature and of right called on them to defend. We do not mean to say, that the settlers were always the aggressors, or that they could have avoided occasional wars; indeed, we will not pretend to say what they might or might not have done; but we hold it to be a truth fully established by all history, that the course which they actually pursued was oftentimes very unjustifiable, and that in their intercourse with the natives they were uniformly guided by a policy, which indicated very little knowledge of the first principles of human nature, or regard for the rights and welfare of the Indians.

There was seldom a time, during the first hundred years of the colonial history, when wars did not prevail somewhere. The earliest serious contest was with the Pequots, a powerful tribe of Indians, whose head quarters were in the present towns of Sonnington and Groton. Captain Mason attacked the Pequots in their forts, with great bravery, and gained a decided victory. The whole tribe was dispersed and conquered, and their renowned chief, Sassacus, fled to the Mohawks for refuge, by whom he was soon after slain. The war with the Pequots took place in 1637, about seventeen years after the first landing at Plymouth. The colonists were assisted in this war by the Mohegans, under their chief, Uncas, who was always a friend to the whites.

But the most celebrated contest was, what has been called *Philip's War*, which commenced about the year 1675. Philip was the Tecumseh of his time ; shrewd, observing, and possessed of a vigor of intellect and character much superior to that of the Indians generally, he formed the scheme of expelling the English entirely from the country. He foresaw the fate impending over all the nations of the red men, if the numbers and strength of the new settlers were allowed to go on increasing as they had done till that time. The tree had already become a large one, and to tear it up by the roots, he clearly saw, was the only mode of stopping the evil of its growth. His plan was to unite all the Indians in the common cause, and to merge their private differences in a united war for exterminating the whites. The project was grand and imposing, and although it was not possible, even for the deep policy and extraordinary energy of Philip, to carry it entirely into effect, yet he succeeded in spreading annoyance and alarm throughout the country, and in keeping up a war of longer duration and more destructive in its effects, than any other in the annals of Indian hostility. Philip was at last killed in a skirmish with a party under command of the celebrated Captain Church, and the contest was brought to an end. This great chief lived at Mount Hope, near the present town of Bristol, in Rhode Island, and was killed in a swamp in that neighborhood. He was the son of Masassoit, with whom the pilgrims formed a league of amity soon after their establishment at Plymouth, and who remained the firm friend of the whites for fifty years. There have been various opinions respecting the causes which provoked Philip to his violent hostility, but it has never been doubted, that he was a man of great wisdom, valor, and force of mind.

Mr Hoyt devotes one chapter to what he calls the *War from the Invisible World*, in which he gives a brief history of the sanguinary era of witchcraft. The Indian disturbances growing

out of the French wars in Queen Anne's time, and afterwards, are also dwelt upon at proper length. In short, whoever would see all the important events in the general history of the Indian wars, brought together within the smallest space, will probably find no work more to his purpose than this volume.

6.—*An Address delivered in Nashville, Tennessee, January 12, 1825, at the Inauguration of the President of Cumberland College.* BY PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D. President of the College. Nashville. J. Norvell. 8vo. pp. 48.

DR LINDSLEY is well known by his academical and public labors, while professor and vice-president of the College at Princeton. His acceptance of the charge of Cumberland College is an event auspicious to the cause of letters in the West, and his Inaugural Address exhibits abundant proofs of his having reflected deeply on the nature and importance of his new duties, as well as on the principles and means of education in general. He takes a wide view of the subject, and examines some of the principal modes of teaching, as they have been practised in early and more recent times. From this examination he draws results suited to the condition and prospects of the western country, and his opinions are uniformly sound, liberal, and practical. He speaks at some length, and with much approbation, of the school at Hofwyl, and thinks Fellenberg's system might in part, at least, be advantageously introduced at Nashville.

The following remarks are judicious, and relate to an important subject.

'A leading defect in the American system of education, is the want of good preparatory schools. This evil is felt and acknowledged in a greater or less degree, in every part of our country. Colleges complain, and with abundant reason, that very few of their pupils come to them well taught even in the few elementary branches which their statutes require as qualifications for admission. I should be within bounds, were I to affirm, that, during my connexion with one of our most respectable colleges, not one youth in ten entered it thoroughly prepared. It cannot be supposed that the grammar schools are on a better footing in the western than in the middle states. The truth is, that no regular efficient system has as yet been adopted any where. This matter is left too much to chance, or to individual enterprise. Sufficient encouragement is not usually given to classical teachers to render their profession lucrative and honorable, so as to command the services of men of talents and learning. Without this induce-